

A more Particular
RELATION
OF THE
VICTORY

Obtained by the *IMPERIALISTS* under the
Command of Prince *LEWIS of Baden*, in the
Battel against the *TURKS*, under the Com-
mand of the *Grand Vizier*, on Aug. 19. 1691.

Published by Authority.

From the Imperial Camp above Salankement, Aug. 20. 1691.

THE Enemy judging that our Army retired from *Salankement* towards *Salankement* out of fear, and that it was a Flight rather than a Retreat, followed us on the 17th and pitched their Camp very near ours: Whereupon we made all the haste we could to *Salankement*, where we arrived upon a little Hill on the 17th, Skirmishing all the way. The Enem. my advanced, and posted themselves a League above us, in the Road which leads to *Peter-Waradin* upon a high Hill, where they strongly intrenched, and by this means deprived us of all Communication with *Peter-Waradin*, and with our Provisions either by Water or Land. The same Day, being the 18th, the Regiment of *Bucquoy*, staying behind the rest of the Army carelessly in Foraging, and not pursuing their March as they were Ordered, unfortunately fought upon the Enemies Army, and was cut in pieces, with about One Hundred Recruits of the Regiments of *Cappers* and *Hesskeden*, whereby we lost likewise 250 Wagons of Provisions.

Our Army in these Circumstances being obliged to open a way by force through the Enemies Camp, we Engaged them yesterday at Four in the Afternoon. Our Right Wing Attackt their Trenches on a little Hill reaching to the *Danube*; Our Left Wing fell on the Hose in their Intrenchments on the Flank. The Right Wing began the Assault, and afterward the Left. The Fight continued Four Hours, in which time the Left Wing was thrice surrounded by the Enemy, and the Firing was so great in the Right, as it had been all one Flame; so that we were in such danger, as it seemed almost impossible for any one to escape. At last, the Prince of *Baden*, at the Head of Four Regiments, forced his way in the Flank, within the Enemies Trenches. The Right Wing did the same, by which means the Janissaries, after they had been three quarters of an Hour the Firing of our Men, betook themselves to the open Field, and ran away in great Confusion. And certainly never Men fired more briskly, nor repeated it oftener. A great part of our Officers are dead or wounded, but we know not yet precisely how many we have lost; it is thought there may be about 3000 slain, and as many wounded; but of the Enemies there are at least 12000 killed, and a great number wounded, the Slaughter of them being very Remarkable; and to Day we shall view the Field of Battle all covered

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covered with Dead Bodies. We are Masters of all the Enemies Camp, their Baggage, Standards, and 158 pieces of Cannon. The Night coming on, hindered us then in our pursuit of them; but the Heydukes are ordered to Day to go in search of such as may have hid themselves among the Bushes, or in the Ditches. We have the greater reason to acknowledge the Divine Goodness in this Victory, by reason of the Danger we escaped, having been on the point of being utterly destroyed; but by his Infinite Mercy our Germans fought with so much Courage in the heat of the Conflict, and in the midst of so many Difficulties, that they remained Conquerors of this fierce and cruel Enemy of Christendom.

The Enemies Navy attacked yesterday near Salankement our Vessel Boats, and did them much Damage; and to Day they follow our Army, which we cannot hinder with our Cannon, by reason of the great breadth of the Danube. To Morrow we shall sing Te Deum in our Camp for this Victory, and shall bury our Dead, whose Number we cannot yet specific otherwise than it is set down in the annexed Account. Our Army has suffered much by its March in this hot Weather, and has also endured very great fatigue in this Battle, the Contest having been more obstinate than has hardly ever been known before: And the Enemy is reduced so low, that they will scarce be able to recover themselves this Summer.

Some Particulars Relating to this Battle.

Mortally Wounded.

Comte de Soubes General of the Artillery.

Duke of Holstein,

Duke of Arenberg, } Serjeant Generals.

Comte Corbelli,

Slain.

Comte de Cauniz,

Baron de Bilan,

Comte de Bucquoy,

Monsieur Pessing,

Monsieur de Werth,

Monsieur Mouzon,

Monfieur Zrini,

Comte de Staremberg,

Of Foot.

In the Troops of Brandenburg.

Of Dragoons.

Beck.

Darmstadt.

Stirum.

Caprara.

Chizzola.

the only Son of the Field Marshal of that Name.

Monsieur Permaisinger Serjeant Major of the Regiment of Sarau; and The Serjeant Major of the Regiment of Vaudemons.

There are killed about 5000 Common Soldiers, and of them 1200 may be Brandenburgers.

We have taken from the Enemy 158 Pieces of Brass Cannon, with all their Baggage and Tents, besides an incredible Number of Horses and Camels. About 12000 Turks were killed in the Field, and the Wounded may amount to double the Number; and 200 Christians are set at Liberty.

Prince Louis of Baden, who with his own Hand struck off the Heads of two Turks, and pittoled a third, was twice lost in the Conflict; and seeing the Enemy break in again upon the Right Wing, he brought in Person the Left Wing to their Relief, and falling behind upon the Turks, he gave the Right Wing the opportunity of recovering their Ranks; by which means it came to pass, that the Enemy being pressed before and behind by both Lines of our Army, had so many Men killed and wounded.

Tekalek having left the Turks at Belgrade, General Heijler commanded the Turkish Horse in this Battle.

The Plan of the March of the Army, and of the Ground on which the Battle was fought in Hungary the 19th of August 1691, between the Imperial Forces and the Turks, will be Published on Monday next: Printed for Edw. Jones; and published by Randal Taylor near Stationers Hall.

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